



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR S. BOWEN

ALEXANDRIA:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1858.

The newspapers are filled with details, furnished by the surviving passengers of the unfortunate steamer *Austria*, of the late awful disaster. The survivors occur in the opinion that the disaster was caused by the carelessness and injudiciousness of the officers, in regard to the fumigation; they insist that no fumigation was rendered at all necessary by the state of the ship's health, and no proper precaution taken to insure safety when it was done.

The want of order and discipline on board, while the ship was consuming by fire, is the subject of much remark. To this deficiency on the part of the officers who had command of the unfortunate vessel, it is owing that so few were saved from the general destruction. The German newspapers of New York contrast, in a striking manner, the edition of the *Austria* in this respect with that of several of the American steamers lost at sea.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The owners of the *Austria* had not even a list of the names of the steerage passengers. Regarded almost as cattle, they were treated with the same neglect and indifference when the disaster occurred; hence the sacrifice of life, which, with ordinary courage and attention to duty on the part of the officers, might have been spared. There were eight metallic life-boats, capable of holding four hundred persons, besides the ordinary boats of the ship, which would have been sufficient to have saved all on board, provided any person of skill or seamanship had attended to the launching of them. But these qualities were lacking, and the only boat that saved any persons was the one in which some of the officers escaped. It is rare to find a similar instance of such unmanly desertion and such cruel neglect. The owners of vessels, steamships, or otherwise, carrying such an amount of passengers, should be compelled to publish a complete list of them on the day of departure."

The condition of Turkey is becoming more perilous every day. The national debt is increasing every year. The firmans of the Sultan intended to introduce some reforms and retrenchments in the public expenditure, are met with opposition, and threatening. Every concession made by the government to the Christian population produces discontent. On every side is presented signs of a revolution, or a conspiracy. If Turkey throws off her present ruler, who will take his place? The Sultan's brother, Prince Abdul-Aziz, is spoken of; but what will the other powers of Europe say to this? It has been intimated that they would not recognize such a change in the government; and what then? Can there be any other probable solution to this political enigma than that, after all, the nations of Europe are to divide the sick man's inheritance among them.

The Arabia brings the intelligence of an accident to another of the Hamburg steamships to which the Austria belonged. The steamer *Hammonia*, which left Hamburg on the 11th ult., the next steamer after the *Austria*, exploded her magazine, and fire of her passengers were injured so that she was forced to put back. In the accident of the burning of the *Austria*, the rapid spread of the flames was attributed also to the explosion of the magazine. This should suggest the propriety of dispensing with magazines altogether, or of reducing the quantity of powder on board, to an amount so small that no danger could arise from it in any emergency.

A letter from an officer of the U. S. frigate *Powhatan*, dated in the Gulf of Pecheli, (China), the 5th of July, says:—"We leave here this evening for Japan. All are delighted at the change, as this is a miserable place. Two-thirds of the time we cannot see land. Our Minister, Mr. Reed, came from the *Powhatan* to Shanghai to-morrow. All at home were kindly remembered yesterday, during our celebration of Independence day. Officers and crews of the squadron all in good health."

One of the most important philanthropic enterprises of New York—the Asylum for Inebriates, has laid its foundation stone at Binghamton. The citizens of that beautiful town have granted two hundred and fifty acres of land for it. Dr. Francis, Rev. Drs. Bellows and Bethune, Hon. Geo. W. Clinton, and Albert B. Street, took part in the ceremony, and Hon. Edward Everett delivered an address on the occasion. The idea of an asylum for inebriates, is as old as Dr. Benjamin Rush's day. We will publish, hereafter, Mr. Everett's address.

Bills for expenses incurred at the New York Municipal celebration, on the 1st of September, in commemoration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, begin to pour in thick and fast. The leading item of expenditure is the grand dinner given at the Metropolitan Hotel, each guest being charged \$10 per head. The bill for the carriage driven in the procession presents a mammoth array of charges, nearly as long as the procession itself. It is estimated that the total expense will not fall much short of \$20,000.

A surgeon of the United States Army, at New Orleans, writes as follows to the *Journal of Commerce*:—"The yellow fever is dreadfully here, and there is no abatement. The disease is more malignant than in 1854 and '55, and many physicians consider it worse than the fever of 1853, taking the number of population into account, for every body who let the city who can. Strangers should by all means avoid coming here until very late in the season, say 1st of December, certainly not before the middle of November."

John W. Keeling, esq., of Suffolk, Virginia, died at his residence in that town, on Monday evening. Mr. Keeling was an enterprising, wealthy, influential and esteemed citizen. His long connection as a partner in a number of steamers, brought him in contact with the shipping interest of the country, and he was extensively known and esteemed abroad as well as at home.

We learn that the steam yacht *Fire Fly*, which was bought some time ago from Howell & A. Spawall by the Government, for the Coast Survey service, sailed from Norfolk about eight weeks ago, and has not since been heard of. She is supposed to have been lost at sea. She was under command of Lieut. Bayard E. Hunt, and was to have reported at Savannah for the service.

It is stated that thirty or more colored families, residing in B. ston, have organized themselves under the title of the "Cambridge Liberian Emigrant Association," for the purpose of emigrating to Liberia. Some forty or more of these persons hope to embark in the *Columbia* ship Mary Caroline Stevens, the first of November proximo.

Captain de Riviere was to have lectured in New York, in Hope Chapel, on "Love," but about ten minutes before the time to open the doors he was arrested at his rooms and taken to the station-house. It is understood that the arrest is in some way connected with the challenge sent to Captain Grant. The lecture was, of course, postponed.

The London Times strongly advises the purchase of the Great Eastern for the Royal Navy, to be used as a floating ram, observing that ten years hence, when the ship is no longer saleable, Parliament will be asked for a million of money to build such a vessel from the keel, and it will cost two millions to do so.

Letters received at Baltimore from Copenhagen, mention the arrival there, previous to the 13th of August, of the Hon. James M. Buchanan, as United States Minister to Denmark. He had been most satisfactorily received by the King and Diplomatic Corps generally, and had dined with His Majesty, in company with others.

On Saturday last, the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Beeswood, transferred one hundred and eleven cars across the Ohio river, being the largest day's work ever done at that station. This large amount of freight went eastward the same evening, and was in Baltimore early on Monday.

One of the boat constructors brought over from Surinam, and landed at Salem, Mass., and which subsequently escaped, has been found dead.

Several missionaries, with their wives, are to sail for China, from New York, in a few days.

The *Carvans* are arguing that the Comet has an influence upon the Earth—but how, or in what way, it is hard to say.

John G. Beckham, esq., announces himself a candidate for the Legislature from the County of Fauquier.

Carson Valley. The Carson Valley correspondent of the San Francisco Herald writes to that paper as follows: "It will be gratifying to Mr. Austin E. Smith's friends in Virginia to hear of the high estimation in which the people of that new country hold him. 'The valleys look as green as the Garden of Eden.' Cattle, the great staple of the country, never looked better, and the inhabitants are cheerful and happy under the hope that we will soon have a separate Territorial Government. These people repudiate Judge Crane, the man sent by Major Oakes to attend to this country's business, and declare that they will support the Governor of their country, Hon. William Smith of Virginia, has been kind enough to advocate our cause in Congress—and the whole people of Nevada demand that he shall make the appointment of officers for our Territory. Austin E. Smith, of San Francisco, is spoken of for Governor, and if he could be induced to resign the position he now holds under the Federal Government, I know that he would be supported by every man in the new Territory."

The Democratic State Convention. After discussing the claim of the various gentlemen suggested for the nomination of Governor, our Democratic exchanges in the State are now discussing the question: "Where shall the nominating Convention be held?" Several places have been named—Richmond, Lynchburg, Staunton, Alexandria, and Washington. We think of these places, of course has its friends; but we apprehend that about this matter there will be not the least difficulty. Whilst we have no particular objection to either of the other places, yet Alexandria is our choice, and we hope may be the point settled upon by the State Central Committee. It is the choice, too, of a number of our contemporaries. We admit that it is not the most central, but it certainly is more accessible for delegates from all parts of the State than any other point. Its accommodations are ample, and the members of the Convention will be hospitably welcomed by the people of that ancient city. Besides, after their labors are over, they can jump into the George Page or Thomas Collier, and have a pleasant ride up to Washington, where they can attend the sessions of Congress, (for we presume it will not be held sooner than that) and visit the other curiosities of the Federal Metropolis. Who objects, then, to Alexandria?—*Warrenton Flag*.

A Case of Kidnapping. It is a fact honorable to the South that no party is surer of ready justice in the Courts of the Southern States than a negro, bond or free. This is an opinion formed from long observation of judicial trials in the courts of the South where the colored man has been a party, and we think the following case which has just been communicated to us by a friend in Guilford county, North Carolina, corroborative of our belief. Frank Jackson, a free colored man, was kidnapped several years ago in Pennsylvania and carried to the South. He was lately found in Guilford county jail by Mr. Geo. C. Mendenhall, (a benevolent gentleman, if the county) confined as a runaway. Mr. M. heard his story, took him out, brought him to his freedom, sent him to Pennsylvania for the case before the worthy Judge R. M. Saunders, who, on hearing the evidence, immediately declared the negro free, and forthwith sent him back to New-castle, Pennsylvania, in charge of Col. Morgan.

California Justice. The Sheriff of Mariposa county, California, is quite an original in his way. He was directed by the Supreme Court of the State to eject certain occupants of the Pine Tree Vein, and to restore the vein to Col. Fremont in its original state. He declines ousting the trespassers, and deems his position in a written document, stating that, as the shaft has been sunk a few feet lower and has been made something wider, he cannot restore it to its original state and will, therefore, do nothing about it.

Telegraphic Despatches.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—There was a balance in the treasury on Monday of \$16,899,000, and the receipts for the week \$925,000, being a reduction compared with those of the previous week, of \$1,240,000. The amount of drafts paid is \$2,221,000 and of drafts issued is \$2,165,000.

The plasterers about the Capitol extension have "struck" for \$2.50 per day.

R. C. K. Island, Ill., Sept. 29.—The steamer *Fanny Harrier* struck the Railroad bridge, near the Island, last night, as she was attempting to pass through, and two deck hands were lost. Shortly after a raft struck the bridge near the same place, and three lives were lost.

TOKYO, Sept. 29.—The Provincial Fair was formally opened at noon today by Sir Edmund Head in the Crystal Palace erected for the purpose. The number of entries is larger than for any previous year, and the exhibition generally is far ahead of previous ones.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29th.—The trial of Dr. Webster, dentist, charged with committing a rape on a patient under the influence of chloroform, took place yesterday. A verdict of not guilty on the capital charge, but guilty of an attempt, was rendered. A new trial was moved.

ELMHURST, Sept. 29.—The horse fair opened here today. A trotting match took place for the course for a purse of \$100—two mile heats, best two in three, between Bell, of Stratford, and Miller's Damsel. The latter won. Time, 5:14.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The owners of the horses Don Juan and Shasher are dissatisfied with the result of the handicap race yesterday and will run their horses a match race for \$10,000 to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—The bark *Virginia* (brigantine) from R. V., with a cargo of coffee, bound for Norfolk, has arrived here.

The schooner *Willow* of Maine has been seized for a violation of the inspection laws. Boston, Sept. 29.—Joshua Humes Jr., was killed by falling between the engine and a freight car last evening, on the Vermont Railroad.

Reminiscence Conclusion.

Mr. Connel, one of the editors of the *Ohio Eagle*, published at Lancaster, has thrown up his position of chief clerk to Col. Medill, the Comptroller of the Treasury, and returned to the tripod, which he is eminently capable of grasping. He gives as his reasons for so doing, what might be profitably used by many other young men of talents in Washington, who are living lives of drudgery in the several Departments, and as little as to the world, whatever their merits and capacities, as the drum of a cog-wheel. Young men who look upon a clerkship in Washington as a fortune made, and eminent distinction gained, should bear and heed what he says:

"We return with feelings of pleasure to the chair editorial, after an absence of one year. A year in the public service at Washington has had the effect of convincing us that the private station is the post of honor, pleasure and profit; and we quit public office gladly, voluntarily and without a single regret at the loss of its honors or emoluments."

"It seems strange that there should be so much of this kind of thing at Washington for the young men of our country. When obtained they are but living graves in which the occupant buries his hopes, his ambition, and his energies. No matter how brilliant, how intelligent, how industrious, he becomes metamorphosed into the treadmill horse, pursuing daily the same weary, never changing round, until death sets him free. No matter how energetic, the weary routine of official life crushes upon his energies and aspirations."

"It is enough to say that such a life did not suit us, and that we could not, while young and in health, sell out our future for an annuity of \$2,000 per year, at the will of changing political dynasties."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Defalcation at Northampton, Mass.

The Springfield Republican states that the failure of White, Smith & Co., of Northampton, manufacturers of colored cloth, was brought about by the embezzlements of their assistant agent in New York, Mr. David S. Damon, whose depredations upon the company are estimated all the way from \$30,000 to \$75,000. The firm possessed the confidence of the community, and many citizens had invested in its notes; some had thus put out all or nearly all of their means, and the failure overthrows them with great distress. It is calculated that the concern owes citizens of Northampton about \$18,000, for money loaned or for endorsements, for which none of them have any security. Mr. Damon is in jail at Northampton, under a charge of debt. On the criminal charge against him he will have to be tried in New York. He has made over to the company some property which he acquired with its funds. Mr. Damon was formerly station agent of the Connecticut River Railroad Company at Holyoke, and lost that position through malfeasance in his administration, including a supposed embezzlement of the company's moneys.

General Milson Vindicated. We think the Union dispenses Gen. Milson's consistent objections to the Kansas-Nebraska bill when it declares that they simply amount "to a quibble." Our able contemporary forgets that the leading views taken by Gen. Milson against the bill, are those which were reiterated as above by the Supreme Court, in its rendering in the *Dred Scott* case. To need the General's position is in fact to assault an outpost of our strongest citadel. We regard the course of our representative upon this territorial difficulty, although at one time he walked the ramparts alone, as the most soldierly act in his political career, and the one which entitles his consistent character to the highest respect. We could vindicate him fully by placing his views in juxtaposition with those of the Supreme Court; but they are so fully understood by our readers that it would be supererogatory.—*Norfolk Argus (Dem.)*

The Ouseley Convention. The New York Times, in alluding to the contradictory reports in relation to the Ouseley Convention, between Great Britain and Nicaragua, says: "We are obliged to dispel the fears of our contemporaries, and assure them, on the very best authority, that the Convention in question was drawn up by Sir William Ouseley, and was based by him on the Ouseley treaty. Hence the similarity between the two documents. We are further enabled to state, on equally good authority, that the Ouseley Convention has been approved by the British government, and will, in all probability, be ratified by that of Nicaragua."

Three Planets in a Row. Two evenings since, the three planets—Mars, Jupiter and Venus—appeared in range on the western sky, Mars in the constellation Sagittarius, Jupiter about ten degrees to the northward, and Venus still twice degrees further down the horizon. The last-named planet is now distinctly visible to the naked eye during the afternoon.

Morphy, Staunton, and Anderson. Staunton has formally accepted Mr. Morphy's chess challenge for \$500. This contest is expected to commence the first week in November. Anderson, who is promised to play Morphy, has a short match in London, in October, but Mr. Morphy will, most likely, go to Breslau, and play him a long one of twenty-one games.

Return of a Distinguished Fugitive.

Last night, a tall man, with rather a stooping gait, and about 60 years of age, entered a public new-room at the west end of the metropolis. He was dressed from head to foot in a suit of shepherd's plaid, and carried a small carpet-bag. From long exposure to wind and weather his features were well bronzed, and his appearance, which in such a place was rather calculated to attract notice, suggested the notion of a Highland sheep farmer. To every person in the room, save one perhaps, he was an utter stranger, and yet he has a reputation which of its kind may be said to have been at one time, if not now, world-wide. For full three months of the present year his exploits and those of his confederates were a theme of conversation throughout all Europe, and his presence was so much in demand in this metropolis that the Government offered a reward of £200 for his capture, and the Whiehers, Williamsons, and Fields, with the rest of the detectives here, on the continent, and in America, were upon his trail night and day. He contrived, however, to elude all attempts at apprehension against him, and abandoned the reward withdrawn—the fugitive from justice returns to his native country, a free man, and at this time, a sadder and wiser one. By this time the reader will have anticipated the denouement of our story, and will be saying to himself: "It must be Allison." Exactly so.

"The man with the carpet-bag" is no other than the veritable Thomas Allison. He it was, as well as we recollect, who, on Saturday last wrote and despatched a letter to a Mr. Taylor in Birmingham, ordering the manufacture of certain small articles, which were subsequently used with such disastrous effects on the men-at-arms of the 14th of January in the Rue Lepelcquier. He it was also who began the new year of 1857 by inducing another epistle, now matter of history, to his quondam friend, Dr. Bernard, applying sundry complimentary epithets to the Emperor of the French; who again, in the autumn of last year, raised \$4,500 mortgage upon his property in Maryland, which he considered part of his fortune, and which he furnished the passport, given to himself in 1851 by Lord Palmerston, to Orosini, by which he was enabled to travel from this country to Brussels and thence to Paris, on the murderous enterprise which inflicted death on several innocent persons, cruel injuries on many more, and the forfeiture of his own troubled existence by an ignominious death. There is no doubt that Mr. Allison has been in London for a week or two, though he has escaped observation until now by all save his own immediate relatives, and a few others. It is said that he went to this country to visit to Orosini and his confederates; and after remaining there some time proceeded to Mexico, and thence again to California. From California, as soon as he found it was safe for him to do so, he returned direct to England. Mr. Allison was at one time a member of the Stock Exchange and resided at Northfield-house, near Reigate, his own property. He formerly lived at Redhill, in the vicinity of Lincoln. In 1847, when Feargus O'Connor propounded his small allotment scheme, he adopted the views of the Chartist leader in that respect, and joined in submitting the project to a practical trial on the estate of Redhill, but failed, as it did everywhere else. It is understood that Allison conceived the negligence of Dr. Bernard in not destroying the famous letter which he addressed to him on the 1st of January, 1857, and which, it will be remembered, was used as evidence against him on the trial of Dr. Bernard, at the Old Bailey.—*London Times*.

Imports and Exports. We hear of movements here relative to direct trade to the West Indies, South America, &c. Some good suggestions have been made, and are under consideration. The time has long ago passed for action in this important matter. We want ships, brigs, bark, sloops, and schooners; and companies should be formed to build, equip, and load them. Our roads and canals will bring down corn, cotton, sugar, tobacco, flour, bacon, and all besides that is required to load vessels for Southern as well as Northern ports. And our coffee, sugar, molasses, tropical fruits, &c., &c., should be imported direct.

We rejoice to hear that our merchants and capitalists are waking up to the true commercial interests of the place, and are engaged in the grand project of action—action, that is, of talking, hoping, and waiting for something to turn up has passed. Let us see the ships and the cargoes.—*Norfolk Argus*.

Lucky Negro. A gentleman well known to the merchants of this city, went north a few days since in search of a free negro from Rocky Mount, N. C., who had lately become lost to the Baltimore Daily Advertiser, and have no doubt it refers to the same person.—*South Side Item*.

A FORTUNATE TRAMSEYER. It is stated that a colored teamster in this city, named James Thorp, has been left property by a gentleman in North Carolina, valued at \$75,000, which will be placed in his hands as soon as his identity is legally established, of which there is no difficulty. Thorp was born on an estate in Carolina, and was afterwards sent North to school at North-west. He left school and has since been married and endeavored to sustain himself. He is represented as worthy of the good luck which has so suddenly enriched him.

Death of Willie Lundale. The news of the violent and tragic death of this youth, by the hands of a desperado, in the State of Mississippi, has been received in Warrenton with sincere regret by all who knew him when a resident here. He was a nephew of our esteemed friend, John Smith, esq., of this town, and for many years a young life resided amongst us. Beloved and admired for his many noble and generous qualities, he goes to an early grave deeply lamented by all. A youth of more than ordinary genius, in him was centered the fond hopes of a widowed mother, who anticipated for him a brilliant promise had he lived. To her kindest sympathies are tendered, by all who knew her, by in Warrenton.—*Warrenton Whig*.

SALE.—Several slaves were offered for sale on Monday last, by C. B. Tebbis, esq., Comr., and sold at the following prices: A boy, about 12 or 13 years of age, at \$1,000; a woman and child, at \$1,200; another woman, with three children, at \$1,500. These were all likely servants.—*Warrenton Flag*.

SYNOPTICAL NEEDLE CASES.—containing 100 notices of the most useful numbers and of the best quality. They are put up in a compact form and are in decided favor with the ladies, as the large number sold will attest. Also, the Alliance Needle Case, containing the same number of needles, but put up somewhat differently; just received at

H. B. WHITTINGTON'S, 87 King street.

STABLES' AGE and FEVER, specific, a safe, effectual and speedy remedy for the disease in all its forms; also a successful preventive of Bilious diseases in Army and Fever districts. Prepared and sold by

DR. R. H. STABLER, No. 165 King street, corner of Washington.

REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, September 26th, 1858, negro boy named HENRY. Said boy is about twelve years old; had on dark colored clothes.

GEORGE E. FRENCH, Oct 2—3t

REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, TWO HOGS, one Barrow, one Sow. No mark on the Sow—mark on the Barrow, crop on the left ear, hole through the right ear, colour spotted black and white, weight about 200 pounds of age. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ELLIOT C. PEARL, Alexandria County, Oct 2—law's

FOR RENT.—The subscriber has a good STORE HOUSE for rent, at Gordonsville, Orange county, Virginia.

W. H. MANN, Oct 2—403m

Col. Forney's Address.

In Forney's Press there appears an address of some eight columns of Mr. Forney's, in vindication of the principles of Popular Sovereignty, and in reply to the assaults of the Leconte organs. He intended to deliver the address at a Public meeting, but the multiplicity of his duties has rendered it impossible. He commences by reviewing the part he took at Tarrytown, and the causes which induced him to make the speech which he did there.

He then alludes to the statement of the Union, denying the conversation he is represented to have had with the President. He says: "Not only did the conversation take place, but many things that were said were omitted in the Tarrytown speech. Among other things, the President said, 'If you, Walker and Douglas will unite in support of my Kansas policy, the people of Kansas will vote for it at the election on the 21st of December. I know that you can carry off the people, but I appeal to you to stand with me, because, if I do not adhere to my policy, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi will probably secede from the Union. A few days after the interview, a friend from Southern New York visited me (Forney) at Philadelphia, saying that the President had desired him to assure me that the President intended to make his Kansas policy a test upon the party, and that no man would be tolerated by the Administration who did not approve said support."

Regarding the Union's assertions that his (Forney's) statement of the cabinet meeting is false, Mr. Forney says the report of the conversation between Walker and the cabinet was communicated and described by C. H. Simpson, M. Johnson, one of the editors of the Union. Mr. Forney then alludes to the attacks of the New York Herald upon him, applying terms to the editor of that paper far from complimentary. He next quoted from several articles that had appeared in the Herald during the Presidential campaign, saying that Mr. Buchanan, once said to him with much excitement, "Why am I so traduced and pursued by this infamous knave? Have I no friends who will visit New York and punish him as he deserves? His ears should be taken off in the public streets." Subsequently to the election when he (Forney) had published a caustic article about Mr. Bennett, Mr. Buchanan regretted the publication, saying, "I desire that Mr. Bennett shall support my administration." Mr. Forney then reviews the political condition of the Union, claiming that all the Democratic victories at the North have been anti-Leconte, and concludes by predicting the complete overthrow of the President's rule in the coming election in this State.

Bishop Doane and Rev. Mr. Carden. Doctrinal differences—it is a sad thing to see—sometimes lead the clergy—even of the same church—to attack one another with a venom which we cannot but think, would make even the most reckless laymen of the secular press blush for shame. We published a few days since, as part of the news of the day, an advertisement from the Right Rev. the Bishop (Doane) of New Jersey, addressed to Rev. Mr. Carden, of Philadelphia, who, as we gather from the Bishop's statement, is an inveterate enemy of the "Unitarian" in his view of administering the Communion in the Diocese of New Jersey. Mr. Carden does not appear to enter on his justification in Philadelphia, where he resides, but opens his batteries upon the Bishop in the Protestant Churchman, of New York city, in the following terms:—

"Here is a Bishop who was presented for trial by three of his peers, all of unblemished and exalted reputation, under charges of grossly immoral conduct, dishonesty, and drunkenness. His accusers deposed publicly the most beloved and able, and stood ready to prove the charges they had brought. He shrunk from an investigation, and by desperate wriggling escaped it, thereby bringing a stigma upon his order."

"This Bishop allows one of his own preachers in a prominent church in the largest city of his Diocese, to disgrace the Church by intemperance, and raises no voice of rebuke. But is a prebendary of another Diocese happens in a place of resort, on the extreme point of a little spur of the State that forms his Diocese, to commit what at most was trifling breach of ecclesiastical order, and our course a ridiculous and empty intemperance."

"We say an empty intemperance, for what force will it carry? None whatever. Natural force, for its source and character both preclude that. No legal force, for the day has not yet come, when a single bishop can make canons and execute them. When a bishop becomes such an absolute monarch in it in the smallest act without his consent, it will be refreshing to be made aware of it. We do not say that the Rev. Mr. Carden will do this, but with the discrepant it so richly merits."

This is pretty severe—and the better to appreciate its full meaning, it may be added—that the Protestant Churchman is edited by three eminent clergymen of the Episcopal Church—Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Anthony, and Rev. Dr. Canfield—N. Y. *Exp.*

Justice Douglas's Position. We understand Judge Douglas as merely stating a fact now pending in existing legislation. It is all narrowed down to the fact, that if the people want slavery they will protect it by local legislation, and if they do not want it, it cannot be forced upon them. This is not the right to prohibit the introduction of slavery by Territorial legislation, as "Virginia" infers, but it is the right which cannot be taken from a Territory, of refusing to enact laws for the enforcement of a Territorial Legislature were to enact a law prohibiting slavery or rewarding the abduction of slaves, such law would be unconstitutional. But no power exists to compel a legislature to enact any law necessary to prevent or punish a trespass upon slave property. Any person willing to rely upon the fugitive slave law for the apprehension of his slave can go to any Territory. It is his right to rely on the risk, and no legislature can take it away.

But it is an empty right, a valueless right, and, without local police regulations, will never be relied upon by the Southern people. Judge Douglas does not maintain that slavery has no Constitutional sanction or guarantee in a Territory; he merely shows how the "Constitutional sanction" has become useless under existing legislation. He shows that without "local police regulations," Constitutional sanctions are of no practical avail, for from the sensitive nature of slave property, no man will rely on Constitutional sanctions to return his runaway negro.

Judge Douglas does not "deny the validity and efficacy of the decision of the Supreme Court," on the contrary he has detected the error of the Court on every step up in it. But he shows that neither Constitutional sanction, nor the action of Supreme Court decision can carry slavery into an unfriendly Territory, nor prevent its going into a friendly Territory.—*Richmond Enq.*

STRAY.—Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, TWO HOGS, one Barrow, one Sow. No mark on the Sow—mark on the Barrow, crop on the left ear, hole through the right ear, colour spotted black and white, weight about 200 pounds of age. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ELLIOT C. PEARL, Alexandria County, Oct 2—law's

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Will of the Richman Man in N. England.

From the Boston Transcript, Sept. 27. The will of the late Ebenezer Francis, esq., by law, provable in Norfolk county, where the deceased had his domicile. His tax in R. stary last year was \$11,400. By the terms of the will, about \$117,500 are given to the descendants of two sisters, and there are sundry other legacies of \$25,000 or \$30,000 more. A trust fund of \$100,000 is created for the payment of certain annuities from the surplus income of each year, after the payment of the annuities, to be added to the principal, and after the death of the annuitant, the principal is to be disposed of like the residue of the estate.

The two daughters have direct bequests of \$20,000 each, and the houses they now occupy. A bequest and devise to his grandson, E. Francis Tukey, and the interest of that grandson in the residue of the estate are rendered void by his death without issue before testator. The remainder of the estate is devised to five trustees—the income is payable to each daughter during life. At the death of each daughter, the income of her share is payable to her children during the trust. After the death of both daughters, the income for five years is divisible equally among all the grand children, and at the end of the five years, the whole property is to be divided among the grand children, and the issue of any deceased grand child.

The executors of the will are Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Robert M. Mason, (the son-in-law), and S. Muel W. Mason, President of the National Life Insurance Company. The trustees are Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Robert M. Mason, Samuel W. Sweet, Israel Whitman, of Boston, and Joel Parker, of Cambridge. The estate is estimated at about \$3,500,000.

Fair at Port-Tobacco.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Charles County Agricultural Society, held last Tuesday, it was determined to hold the Exhibition and Fair on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th, 10th and 11th of Nov. next. The corresponding Secretary was requested to address letters to certain gentlemen in order to procure a speaker to deliver the annual address. The Executive Committee will meet again on Tuesday, the 12th of October, when the list of premiums will be made out and other important matters attended to.

The object for holding the Exhibition three days, is to carry out the intention of the following resolution, offered by Judge Barne and adopted by the Society in 1851: "That the farmers of the county, generally, be and they are hereby invited, for purpose of sale at the Annual Fairs of this Society, to bring all descriptions of Stock—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c.—and that the third day of said Annual Fair or Exhibition be fixed for the sale of stock exhibited for that purpose; and that notice of said sale be given in each year in the Port Tobacco Times once a week for three months previous to said sale and exhibition; and that said notice be accompanied by a notice that the stock be exhibited at the risk and charge of the owners."—*Port Tobacco Times*.

Warren County, Va.

On Tuesday night, 21st ult., the store of Mr. A. Updike, in Goosey Manor, in this County, was broken into, and many articles, principally dry goods, amounting to \$200, taken. This robbery was perpetrated on a bright moonlight night.

At the election for officers of Orion Division, S. of T., in this place, held on Saturday evening last, the following named gentlemen were elected:—

L. D. Bowen, W. P. C. H. Andrews, W. A. J. B. Olor, A. R. S. J. W. Wallace, F. S. T. A. Bakemon, T. F. W. Petty, C. D. C. Tipton, A. C. J. A. Payne, I. S.

We are pleased to observe that our neighbor, Mr. Cloud, esq., has made several improvements upon his property—fitted up the old store-room into an elegant room—repainted the building, &c.

The building in which the Bank of Manassas is to be located, the old storehouse of Messrs. E. B. Jacobs & Bro., is rapidly being transformed, and when finished will reflect credit upon our town.